







The Internet of Lettuces: Legibility, Data and Alternative Food Networks

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Utopias and Dystopias in the Future of Food

- Technology plays a major role in both utopias and dystopias
- In this talk we consider certain potential utopias and dystopias with regard to the food system
- Objective is to raise questions: Social,
 Philosophical, Moral and technological
- There are no easy answers



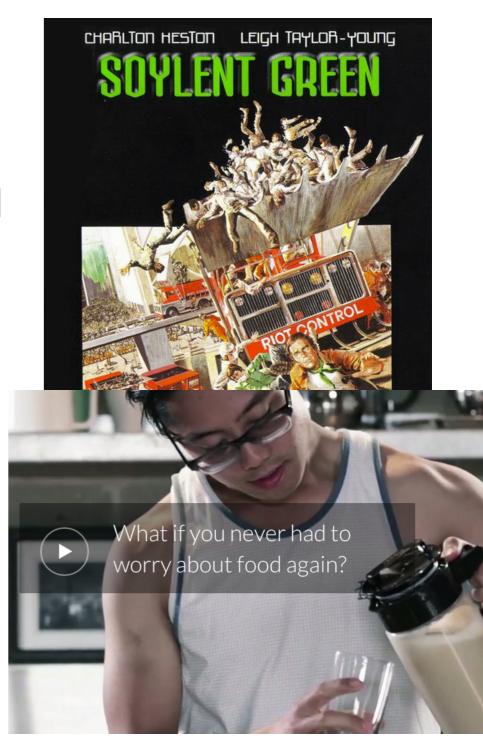






An Example Dystopia

- Dystopian Novel:
 - All food is the monopoly of one corporation — Growing your own food is illegal
 - All inhabitants are obliged to buy a certain amount of food
- Machine learning based predictions control population
- This may seem like an absurd dystopia ... but such visions have an unpleasant habit of turning into reality.











A "Smart" Utopia

- Work undertaken in projects like SmartAgriFood and Flspace (FP7 FI PPP projects)
- Developing a vision for integrating Future Internet technologies for data integration from farm to fork











A "Smart" Utopia (cont.)

- Key motivators for this vision are:
 - Need for tracking and tracing of food products
 - Huge inefficiencies in supply chain due to lack of data integration
 - Regulatory pressures to know more
 - Consumer pressures to know about the food and where it
 - Comes from obviously linked to the resurgence of short chain/local/urban













A "Smart" Utopia (cont.)



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- Technologies involved cover range of ICT:
 - On the farm: satellite imagery, drones, GPS controlled farm vehicles, data capture of each process (precision ag.)
 - In the logistics section: GPS controlled lorries, continuously monitored cold chains,
 - In the retailer: POS scanners, club cards, eye tracking, social media



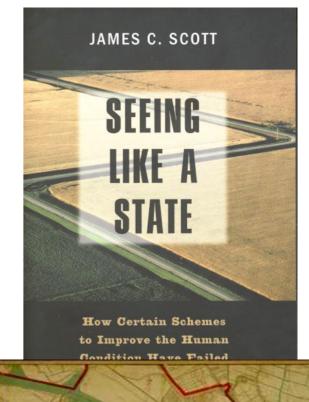






Legibility

- "Legibility": Concept proposed by James Scott in "Seeing Like a State" (1998)
- Map, model or catalogue for the purposes of taxation, conscription, control
- Technology always tightly intertwined











ICT and Legibility

- ICT is the ultimate expression of legibility
- smartphones, smart meters, automated number plate recognition, automated face recognition
- Surveillance state are dependent on our ubiquitous use of ICT
- They make us as individuals and our actions legible!



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Legibility and standards

- One "technology" that often results in greater legibility is standards
- For example, standardisation of weights and measures
- Equally standardisation of food hygiene
- Standards tend to favour big players vs. small players
- Standards are a challenge to AFNs (at all level)









Ownership of data

- The key issue with ICT is who owns the data
- After all, need for data is what is driving a. regulatory, b. consumer, and c. business interest
- If data is held by one company (cf. Google or Amazon), or small number (e.g. seed retailers in world - Monsanto, Syngenta, Dupont), they control the market
- Data forms an essential part of these companies















Ownership of food data

- Equally possible in local and alternative food networks
- Note how people love "Amazon marketplace" ... but who owns the data?
- Data equals access to consumers
- AFN may wish to circumvent the system, but reality is they will still be part of the system (especially as they "scale up")









Cautionary Tales

- **Uber**, an example of an "alternative taxi networks" ... but hey one alternative taxi network.
- Competition will be eliminated due to network effect cf. impact of Amazon on online market for books/music/ everything ... soon food
- result: one centralised organisation based in California potentially knows all about taxi rides in every city in world













The Problem of the Network Effect

- Network effect: occurs typically in social networks
- The more people use technology/system xyz, the more everyone needs to use it
- Implication for food system: concentration into few hands
- Question: How will AFNs avoid the network effect?









The Problem of Friction

- ...or lack of it
- "Frictionless market" is one where "all costs and restraints associated with transactions are nonexistent"
- Amazon for books, online shopping in general e.g. supermarket websites are extreme examples
- Supermarkets were fundamentally forerunners of "frictionless shopping"









Friction and Food

- Food needs friction.
- The introduction of friction increases meaning/ knowledge/appreciation == TRUST
- Using ICT usually contradicts the requirements of a sustainable food system
- Question: Can ICT support AFN by reducing the right sort of friction? An open question. No easy answers.









Trust - 1











Trust - 2



More information, more data = more trust









Data as Infrastructure

- Data as commons (as open roads, as freely available water)
- Common data and Open Data provides an infrastructure for AFN
- Needs strong political, legal and regulatory safeguards
- Argument must be articulated for the open infrastructure
- otherwise the Smart Utopia may become reality ...









Open Data in AgriFood

- Strong movement around the world for more Open Data about Agrifood system e.g. GODAN, various Open Data portals (including UK)
- Dominated by "research data"
- Needs to extend to product and production data
- Business case is excellent even if radical



Global Consultation on Open
Agricultural Knowledge for Development









Conclusions

- If we want AFNs, then:
 - Data must be a commons
 - Open data needs regulatory and policy support
 - ICTs need to choose HOW they make certain actions easier









The Internet of Lettuces: A Utopia

- In the Internet of Lettuces, the lettuces will speak
- I can find out where the lettuces are, who has them, ask/buy them
- I can ask the lettuce where it came from, how it was gown, was it a humane lettuce
- ... possibly, just possibly I may then eat my local lettuce!





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Thank you

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